No. 20

Lecture Notes.

No. 1.

Topography.

Bill — Upper mandible (= maxilla)
Lower mandible
Culmen, nostril, Nasal fossa, Gape
Rictus, (rictal bristles), Angle of the mouth
Ramus of lower mandible, Tomia, Gonys.

Foot — Hind toe (= hallux); hind-toe-& -claw.
Inner toe, middle toe and outer toe, Tarsus.
Tibia — heel joint (suffrago.)
Femur.

Head — Forehead, crown, occiput, cervix, lores, auriculars, malar region, chin, throat, jugulum, side of neck, Back, scapulars, rump, upper Tail-coverts, Rectrices (tail-feathers - middle & lateral) crissum, Lower tail coverts, Anal region, flanks, sides breast, abdomen, tibia.

No. 2.

Feathers.

Function – Flight; contour. Use of everything

Feather = Calamus (barrel), Shaft (rachis), After-shaft (hyporachis). Barbs (rami). Barbules (radii); Barbicels (cilia) Hooklets (hamuli.)

Hook together on side of pressure. A light, strong but elastic surface. Rows of lamellae. (hollow)

(1) Contour feathers; (2) downs; (3) half-downs; (4) hair like feathers (= filoplumae). USE. Physical structure causes some color.

Feathers of different tracts. { lores. Auriculars. Ear.

Wing & tail feathers; emarginate feathers;

Shaft at front edge of feather.

Feather tracts – pterylae – pterylosis.

1 Spinal; 2 humeral; 3 femoral; 4 capital; 5 alar; 6 caudal; 7 crural; 8 ventral.

Identification by use of a Key. alternatins.

filoplumes degenerate

Field-work. Take into the field:

Pins, stiff paper, cotton, notebook, Knife.

Range. No: shells to take 25.

Loading shells. Size of shot to use.

Care of specimens obtained. Cornucopia.

Sand. Pen. Knife - blood. Cotton in mouth.

Notes. Do not depend on memory.

Species. Alone or in flocks. Song. Notes.

Flight. Where found. Vegetation Nesting

habits, carefully describe.

Stomachs - food.

No. 4.

Moult.

Feather tracts – pterylae – ptilosis.

1 Spinal ; 2 humeral, 3 femoral, 4 capital, 5 alar;
6 caudal ; 7 crural, 8 ventral.

Moults — primitively simultaneous as a lizard.
~~Ducks.~~ Irregular, but progressing
symmetrically in higher birds. So as not to
incapacitate for flight. Ex Ducks = Cowards.
Loss of a feather excites growth of another at once.
Feather, dead. So that feathers may be appearing
at any time. Seasons of
moult. Succession of Plumages:

Natal — postnatal	2nd. Adwinter — 2nd preruptial
Juvenal — postjuvenal	2nd. Adrupt. — 2nd postrupt.
1st winter — 1st preruptial	
1st Ruptial — 1st postruptial	(Partial moults)

Identification by use of a Key. Alternatives.

No. 5.

Classification.

Nomenclature = system of naming.

Classification, based on natural affinities.

These determined by Embryology & Anatomy,

other than external characters. eg. Swallow + Swift.

Homologies, Analogy. (real relationships; points of apparent likeness)

Swallow & Swift.

Value of characters. A matter of opinion.

Character = any observable & useful point of structure.

Taxonomy. Genus, species, subspecies.

Priority of names. No two specific names can

be alike in same genus.

Groups — "Species" do not exist.

Arbitrary.

Class - Order - Family - Genus - species - subspecies.

Synonyms.

No. 6.

Coloration.

{ Pigmentary, caused by absorption of light.
{ Structural, caused by interruption + reflexion " .

e.g. Hummer — Quail.

all color in animals must have been non-significant, occurring incidentally. Such color might, however, have been siezed upon by natural selection and adapted in intensity + arrangement to the advantage of the animal.

{Significant / Non-significant} — { Protective Resemblance. {to another species
Aggressive Resemblance.

{Protective Mimicry / Aggressive Mimicry*} Special resemblance.

3. Warning Coloration (Jays + crows.) SRunR.

4. Ornamental or Sexual Coloration. Phalaropes

Alluring coloration (Crest of flycatchers)

Recognition-marKings (=Warning)*. Junco's Tail.

Combinations of all 4. (Kinglet)

Protective Coloration. Desert, Woods, Brush.

Thayer's Law.

Patterns of Coloration.

{ Fading.
{ Abrasion { Wear (Varies according to position.
{ Season-breeding.
{ Change of general color.

Color change aplosochromatism

Plumages. Juvenal to Ad. ♂.

Young Quail. Woodpecker

* Inside of mouths of young birds, yellow, bright = directive!

No. 7.

Shearwaters.

Tubinares.

Nares - horizontal & parallel with nostils at tip. Hallux small, functionless. Do not dive. Webbed toes.

Procellaridae

Nasal tubes united resting on basal portion of culmen.

Plumage - compact & oily = oil-sac, large.

Musky oil

Puffinus.

Secondaries 13 or more. 10 primaries.

Unguis long & pointed.

Moult.

Distribution & migration.

Southern Hemisphere, migration from { Chili Tasmania

Sexual organs undeveloped. Dissect.

Food; Dissect.

Habits; food. dissect.

Automatic arrangement shown in swimming.

No. 8.

Abrasion – etc.

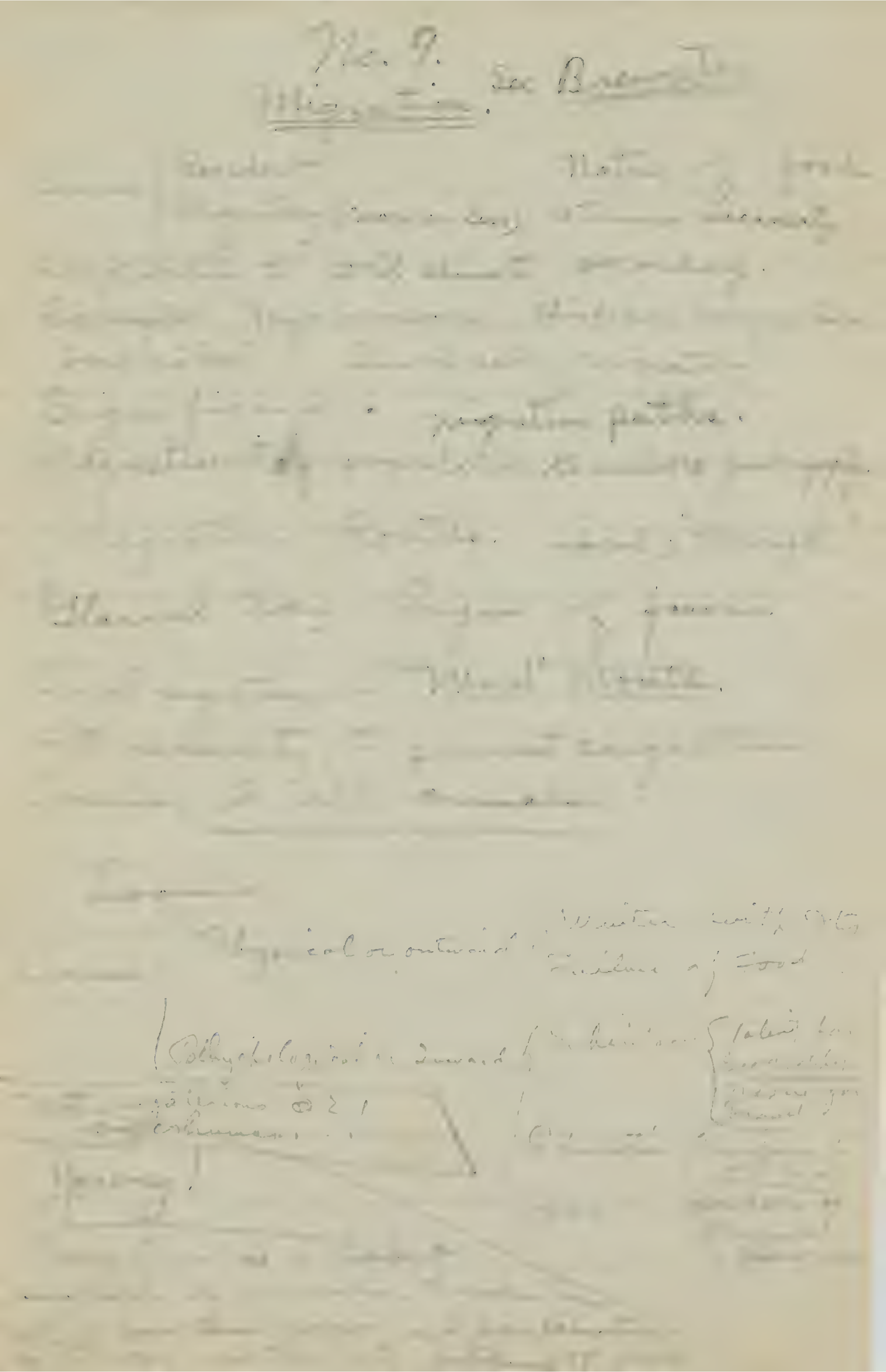
Feather change without moult. Aptoxochromatism.
Feather disintegration. Abrasion + Fading.
Wear against each other, & against grass or foliage.
Song Sparrows from different localities at same time.
Blackbirds & Bobolinks.

References { Chadbourne AuR XIV, April 1897, 137.
Chapman AuR XIV, April 1897, 149.
Chapman AuR VII, April 1890, 120.
Chapman AuR V, Oct. 1893, 309.

Nesting of Shearwaters.

Anthony.
AuR XVII, July 1900, 247.

Petrels in Alaska!



Natural size of Meconema eggs

Coloration of fresh eggs at left

dark to walk line.

No. 11.

Native Notices. Aurora / Willows, Plain

Indians — Spoons & Tins. Fishing Grounds,
Pine Ridge [illegible] Hunting

No. 12.

sensitive Bills for probing. Feeding habits,

walk fast. Wing marks. go. Squat.

No. 7, Ruled

J. Grinnell

Bibliography and Index
to California Ornithology.

No. 4.